

3. QUANTUM CHROMODYNAMICS

- QCD Lagrangian
- Running Coupling
- Asymptotic Freedom
- α_s Measurements
- Deep Inelastic Scattering

$$\mathcal{L}_{QCD} = -\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} (G^{\mu\nu} G_{\mu\nu}) + \bar{q} [i \gamma^\mu D_\mu - m_q] q$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} (\partial^\mu G_\nu^a - \partial^\nu G_\mu^a) (\partial_\mu G_\nu^a - \partial_\nu G_\mu^a)$$

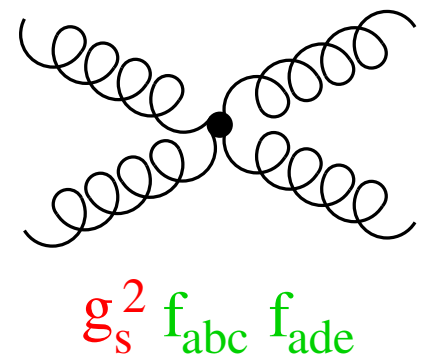
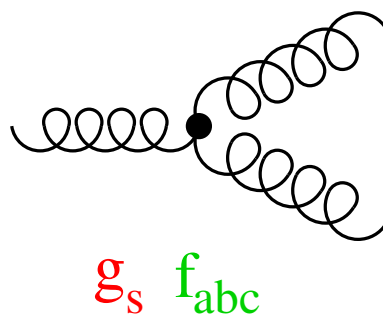
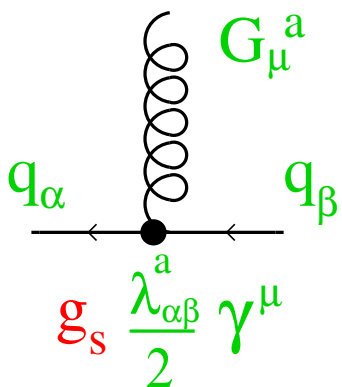
Kinetic

$$+ \sum_q \bar{q}_\alpha [i \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m_q] q_\alpha$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \sum_q g_s [\bar{q}_\alpha (\lambda^a)_{\alpha\beta} \gamma^\mu q_\beta] G_\mu^a$$

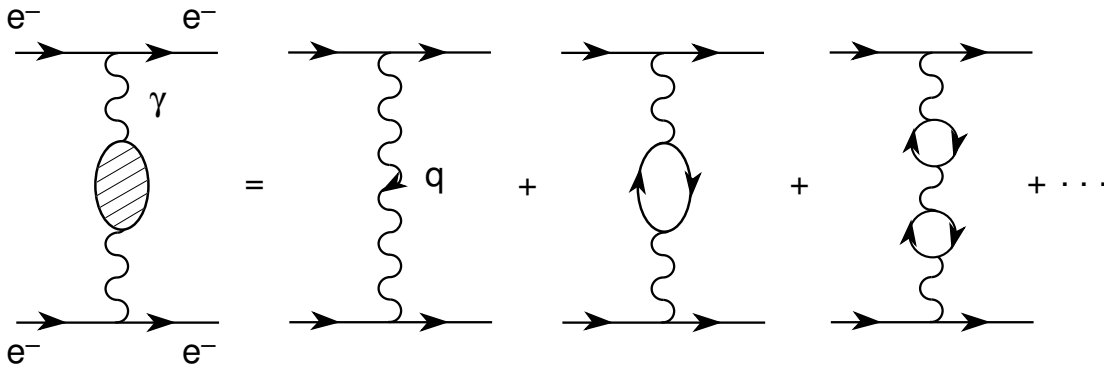
$$- \frac{1}{2} g_s f_{abc} (\partial_\mu G_\nu^a - \partial_\nu G_\mu^a) G_b^\mu G_c^\nu$$

$$- \frac{1}{4} g_s^2 f_{abc} f_{ade} G_b^\mu G_c^\nu G_\mu^d G_\nu^e$$



- **Gluon Self-interactions** G^3, G^4
- **Universal Coupling** g_s
- **No Colour Charges**

QUANTUM CORRECTIONS



$$T(Q^2) \sim \frac{\alpha}{Q^2} \{1 + \Pi(Q^2) + \Pi(Q^2)^2 + \dots\} \sim \frac{\alpha(Q^2)}{Q^2}$$

Effective (Running) Coupling:

$$\alpha(Q^2) = \frac{\alpha}{1 - \Pi(Q^2)} \approx \frac{\alpha}{1 - \frac{\alpha}{3\pi} \log\left(\frac{Q^2}{m^2}\right)}$$

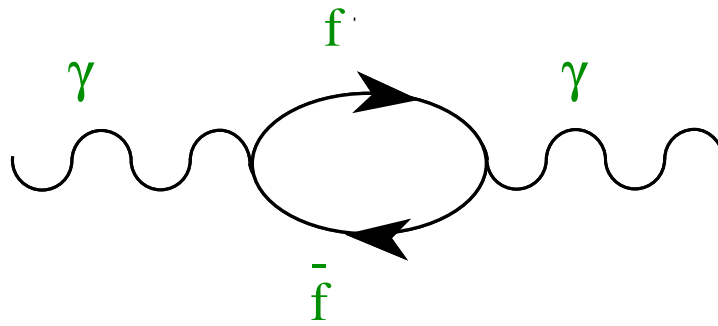
$\alpha(Q^2)$ Increases with $Q^2 \equiv -q^2$



Decreases at Large Distances

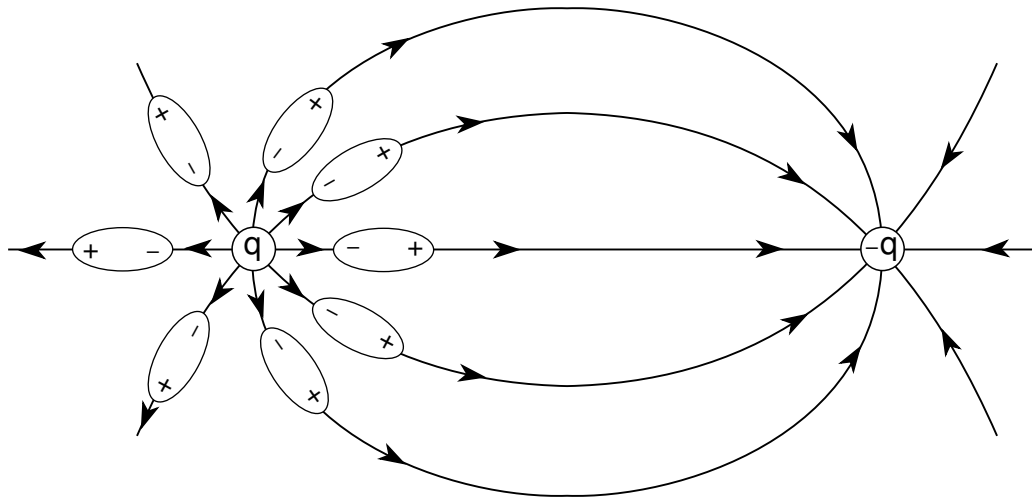
SCREENING

VACUUM POLARIZATION



The Photon Couples to *Virtual $f \bar{f}$ Pairs*

Vacuum \longleftrightarrow **Polarized Dielectric Medium**

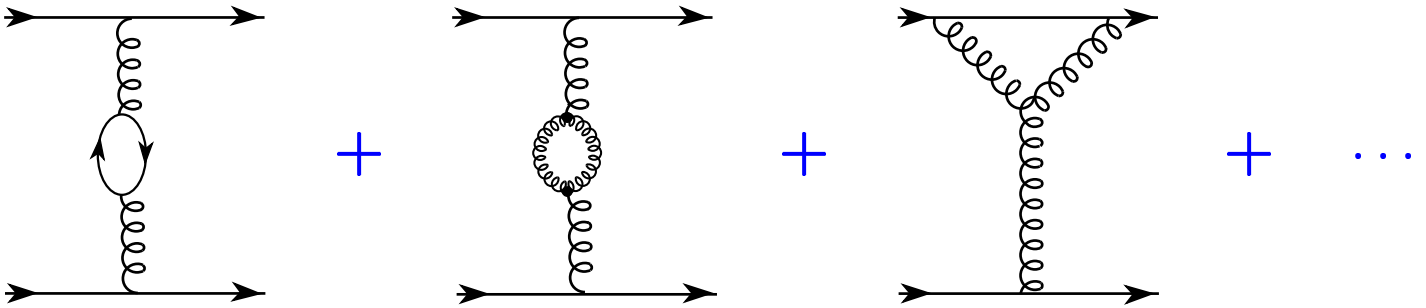


$$1/\alpha = 1/\alpha(m_e^2) = 137.03599976 \quad (50)$$

$$1/\alpha(M_Z^2) = 128.95 \pm 0.05$$

($l^- l^+$ and $q \bar{q}$ contributions included)

QCD RUNNING COUPLING



$$\alpha_s(Q^2) = \frac{\alpha_s(Q_0^2)}{1 - \beta_1 \frac{\alpha_s(Q_0^2)}{2\pi} \log\left(\frac{Q^2}{Q_0^2}\right)}$$

$$\beta_1 = \frac{1}{3} N_F - \frac{11}{6} N_C$$

quarks gluons

$$N_C = 3 \quad , \quad N_F = 6 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \beta_1 < 0$$

$$Q^2 > Q_0^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \alpha_s(Q^2) < \alpha_s(Q_0^2)$$

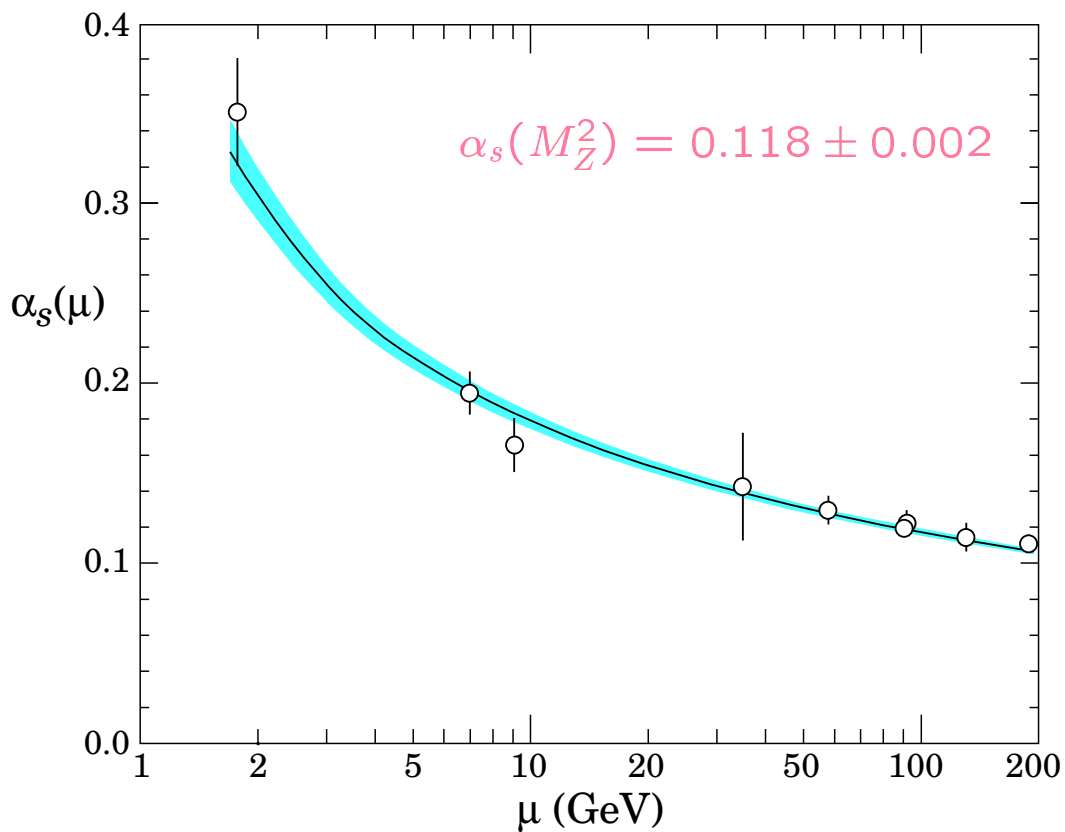
$\alpha_s(Q^2)$ Decreases at Short Distances

ANTI-SCREENING

$$\alpha_s(Q^2) = \frac{\alpha_s(Q_0^2)}{1 - \beta_1 \frac{\alpha_s(Q_0^2)}{2\pi} \log\left(\frac{Q^2}{Q_0^2}\right)}$$

$$\beta_1 < 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \lim_{Q^2 \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_s(Q^2) = 0$$

ASYMPTOTIC FREEDOM



$\alpha_s(Q^2)$ increases at low energies

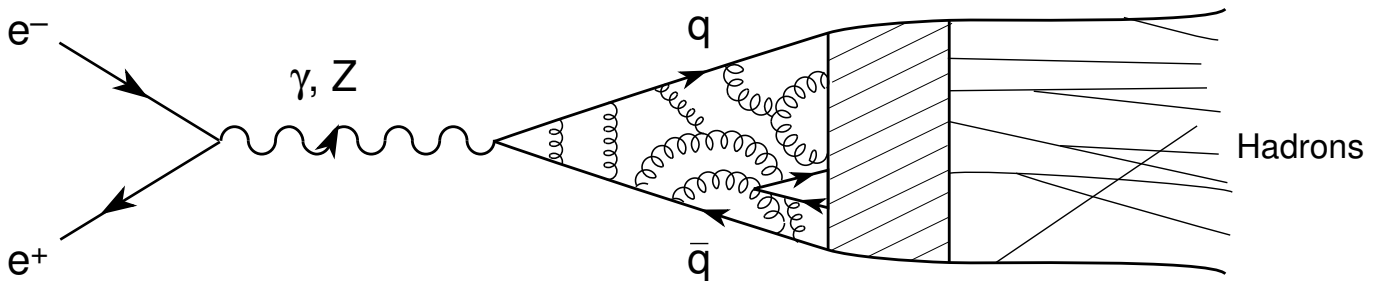
$\alpha_s \sim O(1)$ at 1 GeV

Non-Perturbative Region



CONFINEMENT ?

Confinement \longleftrightarrow Prob. Hadronization = 1



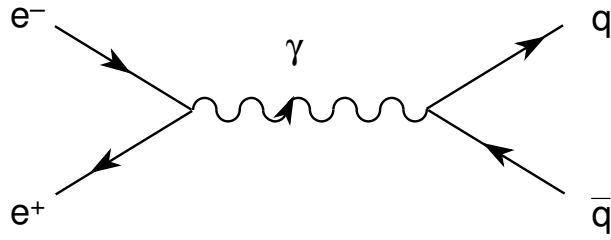
$$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons}) =$$

$$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q} + q\bar{q}G + q\bar{q}GG + q\bar{q}q\bar{q} + \dots)$$

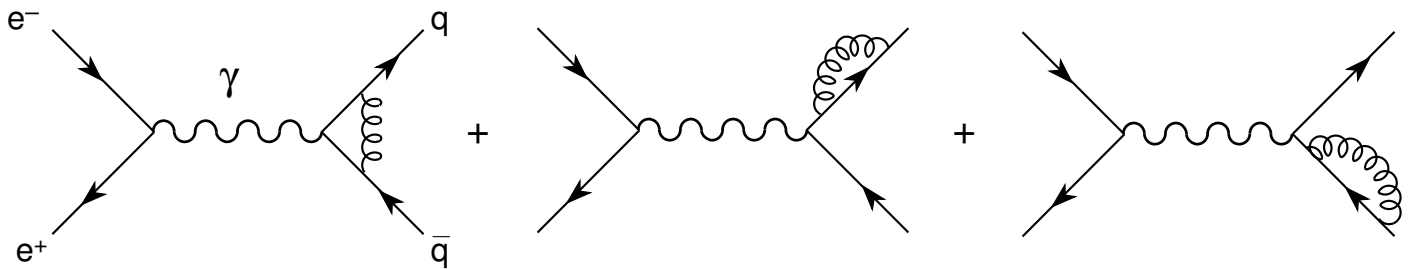
$$R \equiv \frac{\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons})}{\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)} = \sum_q Q_q^2 N_C \left\{ 1 + \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} + \dots \right\}$$

$$R_Z \equiv \frac{\Gamma(Z \rightarrow \text{hadrons})}{\Gamma(Z \rightarrow e^+e^-)} = R_Z^{EW} N_C \left\{ 1 + \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} + \dots \right\}$$

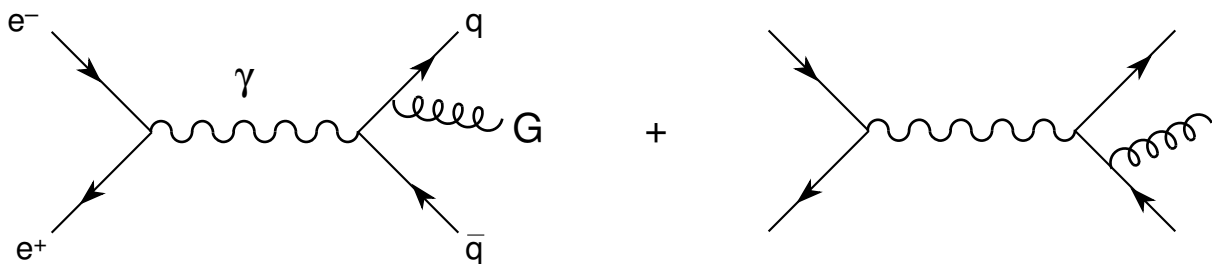
$$T(e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}) =$$



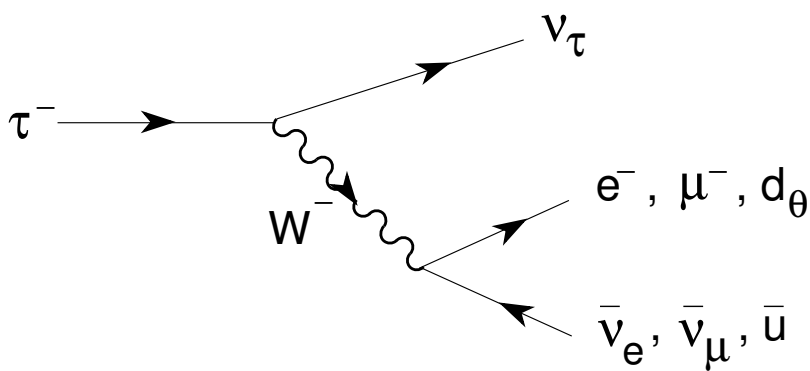
+



$$T(e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}G) =$$



$\tau^- \rightarrow \nu_\tau + \text{Hadrons}$



$$d_\theta = \cos \theta_C d + \sin \theta_C s$$

$$B_l \equiv \text{Br}(\tau^- \rightarrow \nu_\tau l^- \bar{\nu}_l) \approx \frac{1}{2+N_C} = \frac{1}{5} = 20\%$$

$$B_e = (17.81 \pm 0.06)\% \quad ; \quad B_\mu = (17.33 \pm 0.06)\%$$

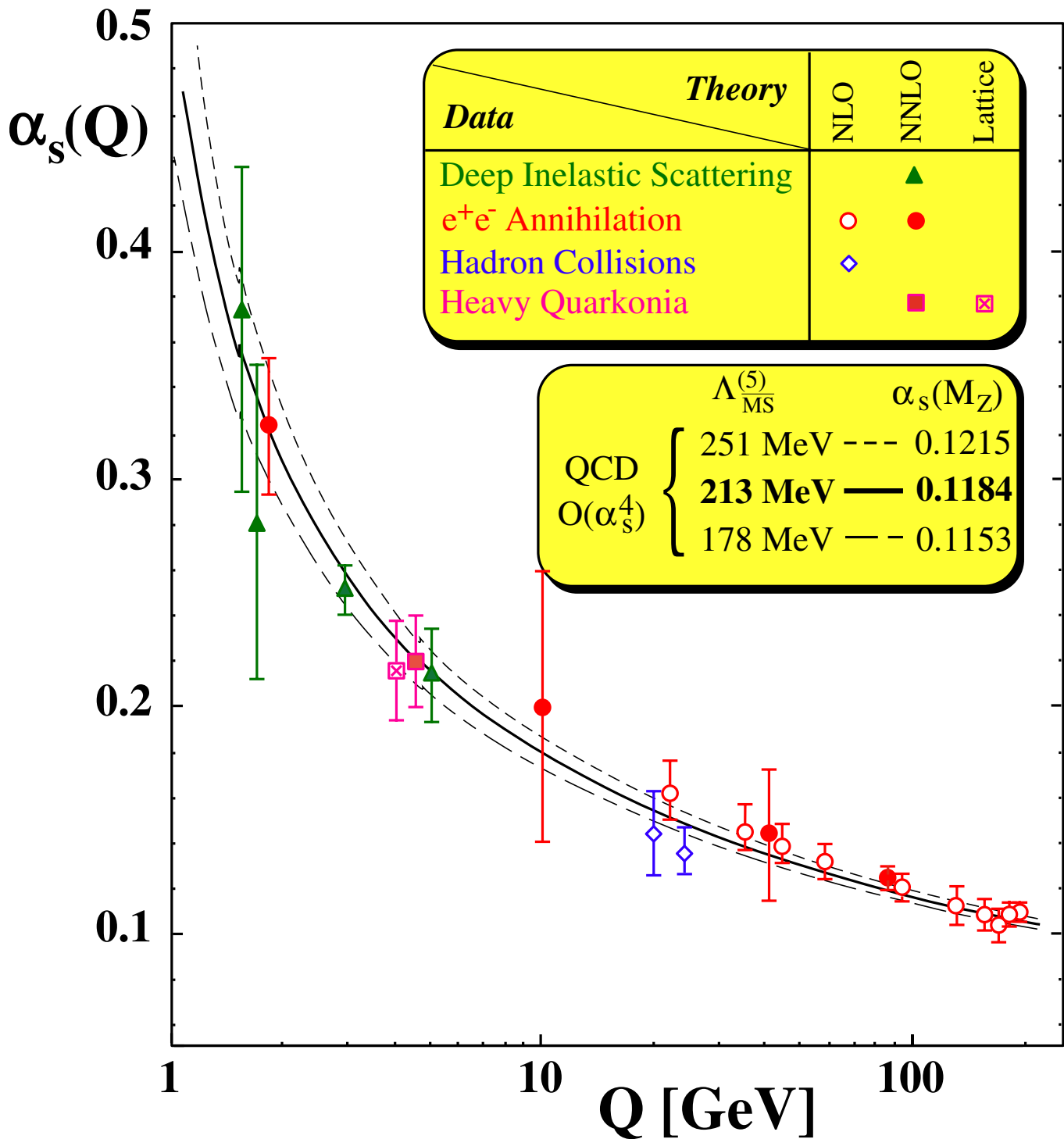
QCD :

$$R_\tau \equiv \frac{\Gamma(\tau^- \rightarrow \nu_\tau + \text{Hadrons})}{\Gamma(\tau^- \rightarrow \nu_\tau e^- \bar{\nu}_e)} = N_C \left\{ 1 + \frac{\alpha_s(m_\tau^2)}{\pi} + \dots \right\}$$

$$R_\tau = 3.484 \pm 0.024 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \alpha_s(m_\tau^2) = 0.345 \pm 0.020$$

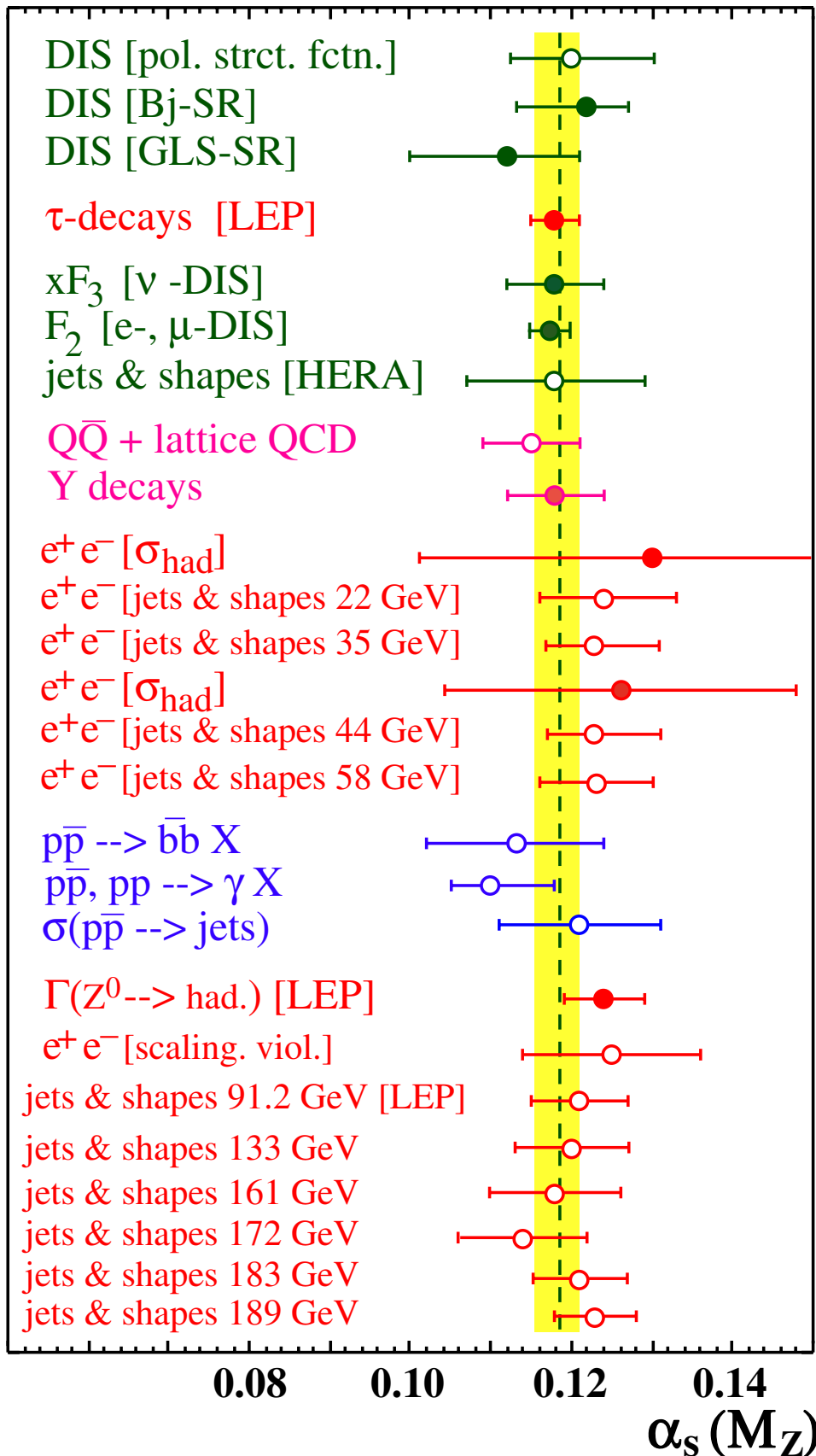
$$\alpha_s(m_\tau^2) > \alpha_s(M_Z^2) = 0.119$$

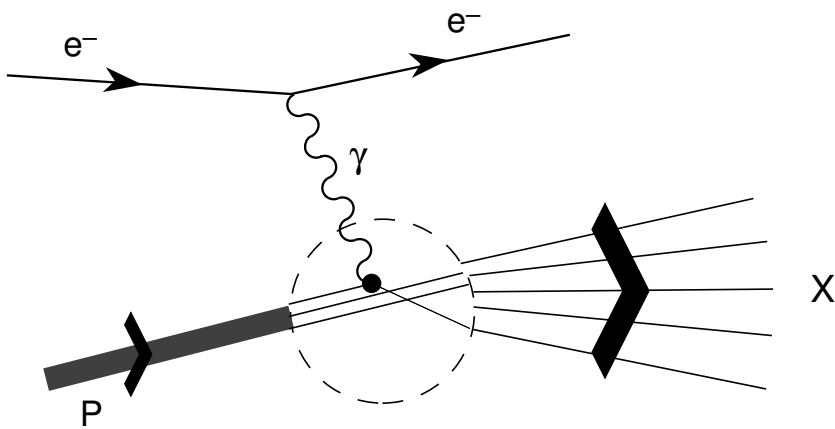
MEASUREMENTS OF $\alpha_s(Q)$ (S. Bethke)



MEASUREMENTS OF $\alpha_s(M_Z)$

(S. Bethke)





$$\nu \equiv \frac{(P \cdot q)}{M_p} = E_e - E'_e$$

$$= \frac{Q^2 + P_X^2 - M_p^2}{2M_p}$$

$$Q^2 \equiv -q^2$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dQ^2 d\nu} = \frac{\pi\alpha^2 \cos^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{4E_e^2 \sin^4\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) E_e E'_e} \left\{ W_2 + 2W_1 \tan^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \right\}$$

Free Parton Model: $p_i^\mu = \xi_i P^\mu$; $m_i = \xi_i M_p$

$$W_1(Q^2, \nu) = \sum_i \int_0^1 d\xi_i f_i(\xi_i) \frac{e_i^2 Q^2}{4m_i^2} \delta\left(\nu - \frac{Q^2}{2m_i}\right) = \frac{1}{M_p} F_1(x)$$

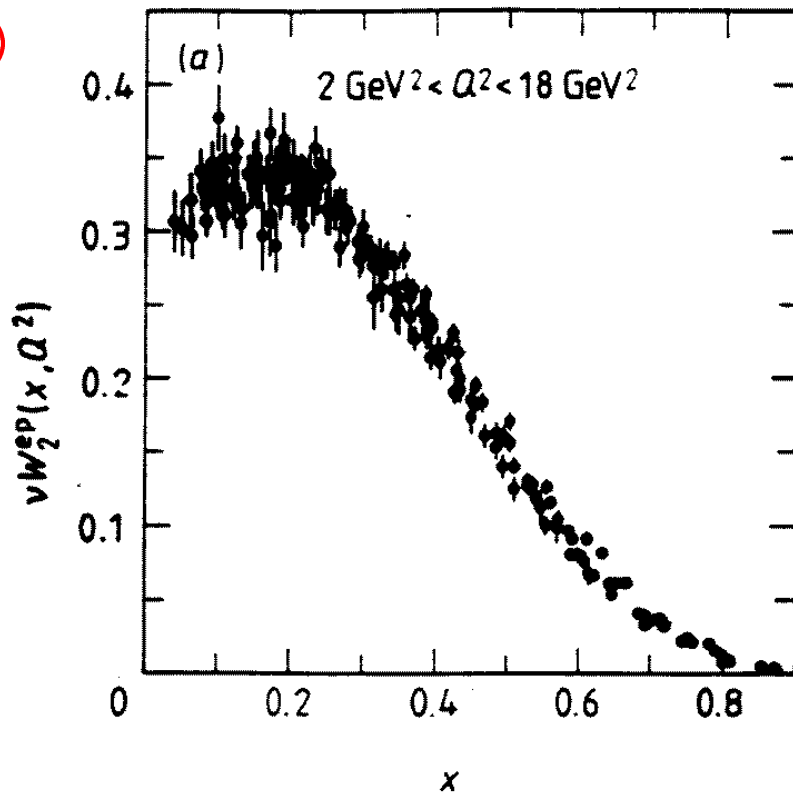
$$W_2(Q^2, \nu) = \sum_i \int_0^1 d\xi_i f_i(\xi_i) e_i^2 \delta\left(\nu - \frac{Q^2}{2m_i}\right) = \frac{1}{\nu} F_2(x)$$

SCALING:

$$x \equiv \frac{Q^2}{2M_p \nu}$$

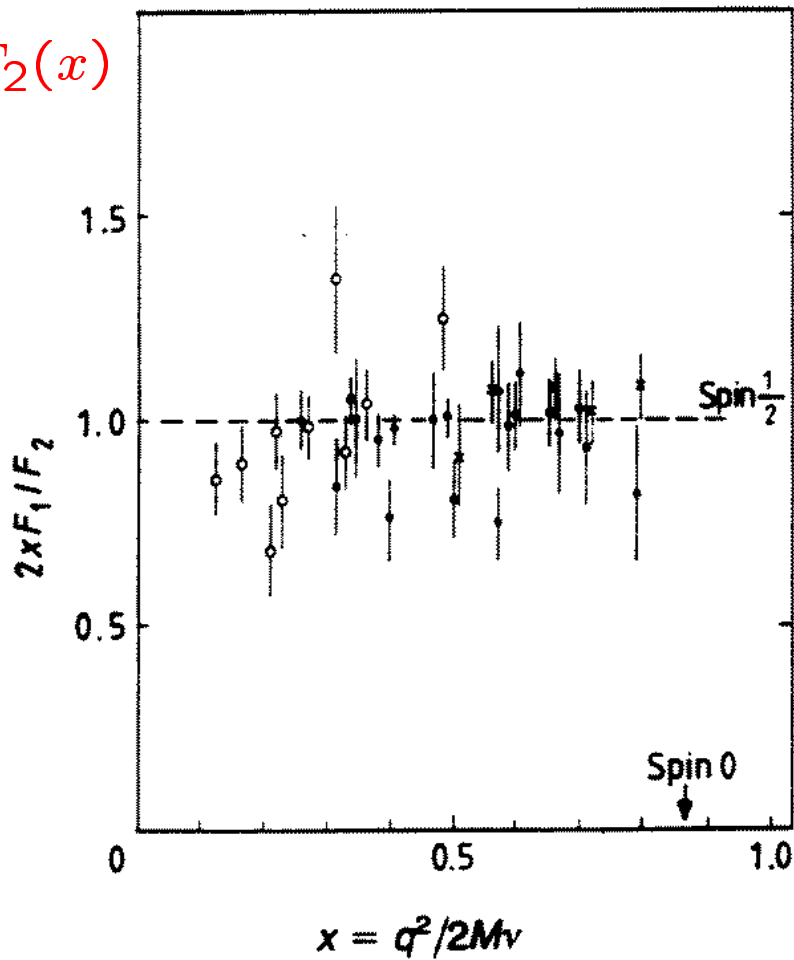
$$F_2(x) = 2x F_1(x) = x \sum_i e_i^2 f_i(x)$$

$F_2(x)$



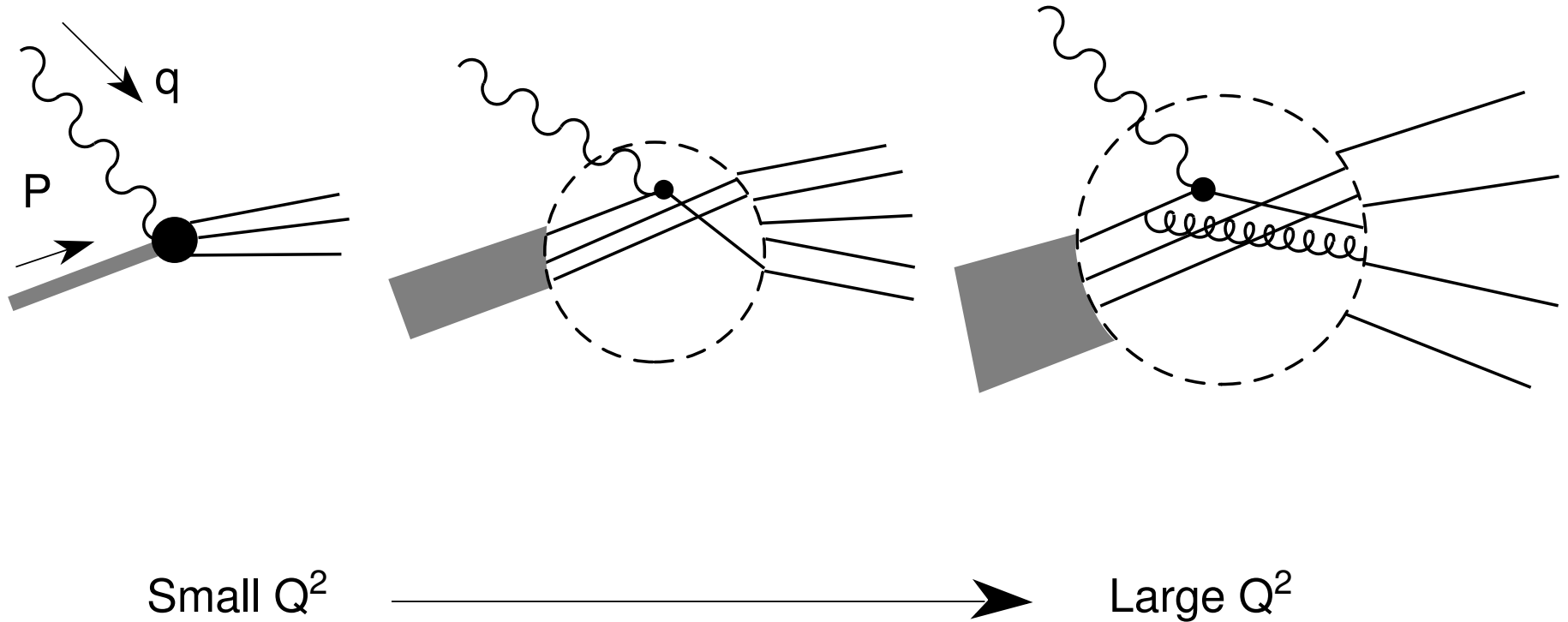
$\alpha_s \approx 0$

$2x F_1(x)/F_2(x)$



$J = \frac{1}{2}$

PROTON STRUCTURE WITHIN QCD



$O(\alpha_s)$ **Scaling Violations**



$F_i(x, Q^2)$

